

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; light north-
east winds, becoming southeast.
Highest temperature yesterday, 49; lowest, 41.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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HOUSE AND SENATE WON BY REPUBLICANS; RESULT OF SMITH-WHITMAN RACE IN DOUBT; GERMANY MUST PAY COLOSSAL INDEMNITY; ALLIES SMASH ENEMY LINE ON ENTIRE FRONT

NECK AND NECK RACE FOR N. Y. GOVERNORSHIP

Democrats Sweep the Five
Boroughs of City by Big
Pluralities.

SOLDIERS VOTE MAY WIN

Up-State Gives Whitman 258,-
100 Lead; City Gives
Smith 260,100.

Result of the election in New York State was in doubt early this morning. With about 4,000 of the 4,006 up-State election districts reported, Alfred E. Smith was the indicated leader by 2,000 votes.

These returns naturally included the cities and larger towns, where the Democratic strength was greatest. Early in the night Smith looked to be the winner by a wide margin. The late figures from the outlying districts cut down his lead steadily until it disappeared.

Democrats Swept City.
The Democratic victory in the city was as complete as the most optimistic Tammanyite had dared predict. In the greater city Smith's plurality, with 43 election districts missing, was 258,286, divided by boroughs as follows: Manhattan, 161,240; Brooklyn, 72,261; Bronx, 45,805; Queens, 28,672; Richmond, 6,011.

If the 43 missing districts returns hold the same ratio Smith's city plurality will prove to be 260,100. Up-State 3,722 election districts out of 4,006 gave Whitman 228,568 and Smith 165,952. If the 624 missing districts run the same as those reported Whitman's up-State plurality will be 558,100.

John J. Lyon, who has had charge of the soldier and sailor vote for Secretary of State Hugo, said last night that it would not amount to more than 12,000 as an outside figure. Republicans estimate that of this total the Socialists will get 15 per cent., or 1,800. They say that to give Smith 5 per cent. of the remainder would be a most liberal estimate. This estimate would give the Democratic candidate 6,300 and Gov. Whitman 3,500, a soldier vote plurality of 2,800 for Smith.

Secretaries of State Hugo's representatives visited the various camps and naval stations in this country and established polling places for the vote. The vote could be taken any day within twenty days of election. Several thousand men in the service voted at the armories here yesterday.

It will not be known what this vote actually is until the sixth Tuesday after election, when the envelopes in which each ballot is sealed are opened and counted by the various boards of elections. This is December 17. Between election day and the day of canvassing the Secretary of State has the duty of distributing the ballots to the various stations and distributing them to the various home districts of the voters.

In Greater New York, Edward Schoenbeck, for Lieutenant-Governor, polled 251,644 votes against Harry C. Walker's 475,605, with 213 election districts missing.

G. O. P. TO CONTROL NEXT HOUSE BY 39 AND SENATE BY 6

Gains Made Both East and West—Solid Republican
Delegation From Kansas—Champ Clark Is
Probably Beaten.

A Republican Senate by at least six votes, and a Republican House by a safe margin which may reach thirty-nine—that appears to have been the response of the men and women voters of the nation yesterday to President Wilson's appeal for a Democratic Congress.

For the first time since he assumed the Presidency, Mr. Wilson will have on his hands an opposition Congress. Instead of acceding to the President's wishes, plainly expressed, the nation has voted to entrust the difficult problem of reconstruction legislation and even the ratification of the peace treaty itself to the Republican party, which returns triumphant to power in both Houses of Congress once more after six years of Democratic victory.

The resentment of Republicans and many of independent tendencies at the nature of the appeal the President addressed to the country appears to be reflected generally throughout the country. States which the Democrats were confident of carrying for the Senate turned up in the doubtful column. The Republicans have made their gains in the membership of the lower House East as well as West.

West Swings Back.
The West, which pulled Mr. Wilson through in 1916, has shown unmistakable signs of returning to its old allegiance. Not even the eleven hour diplomatic developments, apparently foreshadowing the returns of peace, were sufficient to keep down the rising tide of Republicanism through the nation, as shown plainly in the return from many States.

The present Senate stands fifty-two Democrats and forty-four Republicans. The next Senate, from the incomplete returns, would appear to stand fifty-one Republicans to forty-five Democrats. The present House stands 214 to 207, the next House will stand Republicans, 237; Democrats, 108, a Republican margin of thirty-nine votes.

This will be the first time the Republicans have controlled the House since 1910. It means the election of a Republican Speaker, probably Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, with Representative Fordney of Michigan taking the majority floor leadership away from Claude Kitchin, artifice of the tax bill.

G. O. P. Gain of Senate Seats.
The Republicans appear to have gained Senate seats in New Hampshire, Illinois, Kansas and West Virginia, with indications of another seat possibly gained in Missouri and still another in Colorado. But they seem to have lost in Massachusetts, where ex-Gov. Walsh, after a hot campaign, appears to be pulling out ahead of Senator Weeks. The Republicans were counting on holding this seat.

Lowie appears to have been beaten in Illinois, though not by the plurality which Medill McCormick expected to roll up. New Hampshire has returned ex-Gov. Moses, Republican, for the seat held by Senator Hollis, a Democrat. The Missouri result appeared in the nature of a surprise, as ex-Gov. Folk the Democrats believed, would win easily. On the contrary the returns indicate a very close race, with the result favoring a Republican victory.

West Virginia, likewise, overturned the tables, sending David Elkins, Jr., to succeed a Democrat. Kansas, which furnished the great surprise two years ago, has swung over again to its old Republican moorings. Gov. Capper beat Senator Thompson, one of the President's staunchest supporters, by more than 100,000, which means that the State will once more have two Republican Senators. The Republicans apparently have elected all eight Representatives, a gain of five seats.

Henry Ford was badly beaten in Michigan by Truman Z. Newberry, whose majority appears to exceed 30,000. An Associated Press despatch from St. Louis said that on the face of returns received early today it appears Speaker Champ Clark has been defeated by 400 votes by B. H. Dyer, Republican.

The defeat of the present Speaker of the House is believed to be due to his attitude on conscription. With Kitchin and Dent he led the fight against that measure.

BRITISH WEDGE DRIVEN DEEPER ABOVE SAMBRE

Below That Stream Haig
Also Advances All the
Way to the Oise.

FRENCH GAIN SIX MILES

New Zealanders Win Le Ques-
noy After Hard Fight—Bel-
gians in Ghent Suburbs.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The German armies on a front of 200 miles are now face to face with the immediate possibility of having their communications cut off north and south, and with the likelihood of being driven back against the hills of Luxembourg and the Ardennes. If the allied advance on a front of seventy-five miles in Flanders and Artois continues at its present rate a few days longer it is hard to see how the enemy can avoid collapse.

The British armies under Field Marshal Haig extended today the spearhead which they drove yesterday and the day before in the direction of Hirsion. In the vicinity of Valenciennes the allied troops crossed the Franco-Belgian border. This was accomplished at a point eight miles west of the fortress of Maubeuge.

Sambre May Divide Enemy.
The British have taken Le Quesnoy. An extension of the allied drive at this point will divide the Germans north and south of the Sambre River, which would result in driving the northern wing back on Namur, while the southern wing would have great difficulty in escaping eastward through the gap that is being constantly narrowed by the Americans north of the Argonne. Already the Americans have cut the main rail communications through this gap.

In these operations the British defeated twenty-five German divisions. They have liberated many villages and are now in complete possession of the Normal forest. Between the Sambre Canal and the Argonne forest the Germans are striving with might and main to get out before Pershing's men block their avenue of escape. The French troops south of the Oise made an advance of six miles today, according to to-night's War Office report.

Six Miles Beyond Gisors.
As a result of the blows delivered by Gen. Debeney's troops the Germans have started a wide retreat in the Oise region. To-day's defeat, in which the enemy lost 4,000 prisoners and sixty guns, besides great numbers of killed and wounded, evidently convinced the German commanders that further resistance on that front would be useless. The French pushed six miles beyond Gisors in hot pursuit of the fleeing enemy. German rear guards, left behind to protect the retreat, offered but feeble resistance and were swept aside or captured by the pursuing French.

French troops have forced a passage over the Ardennes Canal on both sides of Le Chesne, and to the east of them the Americans have established a bridgehead on the Meuse south of Dun. Americans have crossed the Meuse and are operating on the eastern side almost as far north as Dun. On the west bank of the river they are in control as far as Pouilly.

The capture of Le Quesnoy, which means a serious blow to the Germans, who made desperate efforts to hold the place. They had many guns in position there, and had built a formidable system of water defenses around the town. The New Zealanders stormed through these, however, and after some desperate hand to hand fighting forced the Germans to surrender. More than a thousand prisoners were captured, along with a number of guns.

French and Belgian patrols are reported to have entered the western outskirts of Ghent today, and due to the fact that allied forces have that city enveloped on three sides its evacuation is now looked upon as being a matter of hours. In approaching the city to-day the Belgian and French troops were not fired upon, leading to the belief that the Germans already are retreating.

CHILE TAKES GERMAN SHIPS. Crews Removed From 84 Vessels to Prevent Their Destruction.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 5.—The Government today took possession of eighty-four German ships interned in Chilean ports. This action was taken to prevent the crews from sinking the vessels after having destroyed vital parts of the machinery.

The seizure of the vessels is favorably commented upon by the press generally.

GERMANY TOLD PEOPLE'S RULE IS COMING SOON

Berlin Government Issues
Manifesto Asking for
Patient Support.

FULL LIBERTY ASSURED

Early Peace Desired, but In-
vasion Must Be Prevented,
Say Leaders.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Austria will protest against the interpretation of any clause in the armistice as meaning that enemy armies are entitled to attack Germany through Austria, according to advices from Vienna to Amsterdam.

By the Associated Press.
BASEL, Nov. 5.—The Berlin Government has issued a manifesto signed by the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Max; the Vice-Chancellor, Friedrich von Payer, and the Secretaries of State, appealing to the people to bear their hardships and assuring them that resolute work is being done for the transformation of Germany into a popular state, which will be behind no State in the world in liberty and social progress.

"The Government and chiefs of the army and navy desire an early peace," continues the manifesto. "Until that is attained we must protect our frontiers from invasion."

"Men and women of Germany, the state and empire are our common fate. Your confidence, which is indispensable to us in the hour of danger is really but the confidence of the German people in itself. In its future, a future of safety for Germany. That aim we have before our eyes. We must already begin to work for the hand of the Kaiser in the German nation has a right."

"The new Government is engaged in this work. Important work has already been done. Equal suffrage in Prussia is already assured. The new constitution of the majority parties in the Reichstag."

TERMS TO BE HELD FOR MORE VICTORIES

Latest Drives Expected to
Force Submission.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
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LONDON, Nov. 5.—There is small likelihood of the Allies' armistice terms being delivered to Germany during the next few days. It is expected that the allied leaders will await developments in the latest Anglo-French and American drives, as these are expected to stagger the German military and political morale and thereby bring a favorable moment for presenting the terms.

A Copenhagen despatch to the Daily Express says the Berlin correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt prints under the heading "Worn Out" a tragic picture of the conditions in Berlin. He says the streets overflow with war cripples and the people can hardly endure the sight of so much suffering. There is

Continued on Second Page.

Who Helps to Make 'Sun' Fund Half a Million?

REMEMBER that a tobacco contribution made now will count almost double with the soldiers who want to smoke all they please on the holidays. Send along what you can afford to THE SUN Tobacco Fund, and send it NOW.

If you need to be persuaded of the need of tobacco for the soldiers and their joy at receiving it read the extracts from the most recent mail from the front on page 12.

Text of Note to Germany

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The text of Secretary Lansing's note to-day to the German Government, through the Swiss Minister, follows:

I have the honor to request you to transmit the following communication to the German Government.

In my note of October 23, 1918, I advised you that the President had transmitted his correspondence with the German authorities to the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that if those Governments were disposed to accept peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the Governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as would fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and insure to the associated Governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German Government had agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view.

The President is now in receipt of a memorandum of observations by the allied Governments on this correspondence, which is as follows:

"The allied Governments have given careful consideration to the correspondence which has passed between the President of the United States and the German Government. Subject to the qualifications which follow, they declare their willingness to make peace with the Government of Germany on the terms of peace laid down in the President's address to Congress, January 8, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses. They must point out, however, that clause two, relating to what is usually described as the freedom of the seas, is open to various interpretations, some of which they could not accept. They must, therefore, reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject when they enter the peace conference."

"Further, in the conditions of peace laid down in his addresses to Congress of January 8, 1918, the President declared that invaded territories must be restored as well as evacuated and freed, the allied Governments feel that no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision implies. By it they understand that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea and from the air."

I am instructed by the President to say that he is in agreement with the interpretation set forth in the last paragraph of the memorandum above quoted. I am further instructed by the President to request you to notify the German Government that Marshal Foch has been authorized by the Government of the United States and the allied Governments to receive properly accredited representatives of the German Government and to communicate to them terms of an armistice.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

ROBERT LANSING.

[Following is the text of the second of President Wilson's

fourteen terms, concerning freedom of the seas, as stated in his address to Congress, January 8, 1918:

Second—Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.]

AMERICAN GUNS CUT MAIN LINE U. S. WILL FEED DEFEATED FOES

Bombardment of Railroad
Forces Retreating Germans
Into Long Detour.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The American troops operating on both sides of the Meuse north of Verdun continued their advance to-day and are now near the accomplishment of their main object—the closing of the gap between their present lines and the Ardennes.

Le Tonne, Stonne, La Besace and Yancy, all west of the Meuse, have been taken by the Americans, who have extended their line beyond Raucourt forest, north of Stonne.

On the east bank of the river the American forces are now within five miles of the enemy's main line of rail communication between Metz and Hirsion. Complete blocking of the German rail traffic between Metz and Hirsion, the Allies and their supply bases to the East seems assured by the latest American advance.

With these railroad lines cut it is almost certain that the enemy will be trapped and then forced to surrender or suffer defeat on the battlefield. This American advance imperils not only the German west of the Meuse, but also those south of Metz, in Lorraine. All indications point to preparations, under Pershing's direction, for overwhelming the enemy on the battlefield, thus forcing the issue.

Military men are of the opinion that Marshal Foch has entrusted to Gen. Pershing, Liggett and Bullard the task of reducing the German armies opposing them to a state of demoralization similar to that in which the Austrians found themselves under the onslaughts of the Italians. If this task is accomplished the Germans will have no choice when armistice terms are presented.

American troops are north of Beaumont, and in conjunction with the French on their left are pushing northward. Everywhere the Germans are in retreat. American aviators report that

All Damage to Civilians by
Land, Sea and Air to
Be Compensated.

ALLIES ISSUE WARNING

It Is Given So That Enemy
May Not Charge Unfair
Dealing.

TO BE FIELD SURRENDER

Wilson's Terms Modified and
His Assent Given—Notice
Sent to Berlin.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Warning Germany that the allied and American peace terms will include an enormous indemnity and that there will be some qualifications in his fourteen terms of January 8 last, President Wilson formally notified the German Government to-day that Marshal Foch is now ready to present the armistice conditions to the German commanders in the field.

The President's note, coming as a climax to the diplomatic negotiations, was made public by Secretary Lansing this evening. It is the last link in the chain of developments leading up to acceptance or rejection of the armistice terms drawn up at Versailles.

It incorporates observations made by the allied governments at the Versailles conference and adds the President's endorsement for the indemnity demand which will force Germany to make compensation "for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea and from the air."

No one here pretends to be able to estimate the stupendous measure of this indemnity. The damage to civilian property in France alone is so great that Andre Tardieu of the French High Commission here estimates that it will take twenty years for 100,000 workers to restore it.

All the destruction of a wretched character in Belgium, the ravaging of Serbia, Rumania, Montenegro, &c., must be provided for in this indemnity. Figures of a fabulous size also can be considered in attempting to estimate it.

All destruction of passenger ships and illegal damage done by the U-boats during the four years they have run amuck must now be paid in full. This includes the Lusitania and other ships destroyed. Here, too, the indemnity figure to be exacted from Germany is staggering to the imagination.

All damage done by German air raids on Paris, London and elsewhere where the civilian population has suffered must be made good by Germany so far as possible.

The warning with respect to the coming indemnity is given to Germany now in order that the record of the allied governments and the Government of the United States may be kept free from any suggestion of not having dealt frankly with their arch enemy. The German Government agreed to a peace governed by the President's fourteen terms and his subsequent addresses.

Some Deviation From Terms.
President Wilson thereupon agreed to take the matter of an armistice up with the Allies, and he now notifies Germany that the Allies have framed this armistice with a view to procuring peace along lines in some respects deviating from the fourteen terms.

There was nothing specific in the President's fourteen terms about indemnity. But in articles VII, VIII, and XI there were references to restoration. In article VII, the President said:

"Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations."

In Article VIII, the President said: "All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored," and in Article XI he said: "Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territory restored."

Lucrativity of Method.
It has never been clearly understood whether these terms implied that Germany would be called upon to pay for the restoration or whether funds for this purpose would be jointly provided by the belligerents in accordance with some of the arrangements agreed upon at the peace table. One view which German statesmen in the past have entertained was that an international fund should be provided to make good the damage done to Belgium.